The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,329.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	65 0
including postage	"	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	"	33 0
including postage	"	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	16 0
including postage	"	17 0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6 0
including postage	"	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
Back Numbers	"	0 6

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	2 0
Second Ditto	"	1 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	"	0 12 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences.Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

GRANT—May 24th, at Mahableswar, Claude Ferrier, the infant son of Sir Alexander and Lady Grant, aged 5 months.

MADRAS.

Births.

YARDE—May 17th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. H. H. Yarde, Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

Marriage.

THOMAS—ARNOLD—May 17th, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. B. Sayers, L. t. D., assisted by the Rev Robert Murphy, D. C. L., Registrar of the Diocese, Edward Croft Greenway Thomas, Esq., H. M. I. Civil Service, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Bowland Arnold, Esq. of Sydenham Park, Kent.

Death.

YARDE—May 24th, at Egmore, Madras, Thomas Cecil, the beloved son of Mr. H. H. Yarde, Assistant Conservator of Forests, aged 1 year 7 months and 5 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers once a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Busrah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	on 3rd & 17th	Leave Busorah	on 9th & 23rd
" Muscat	" 8th 22nd	" Koweit	" 29th 3rd
" B. Abbas	" 11th 25th	" Bushire	" 2nd 6th
" Lingah	" 13th 26th	" Lingah	" 23th 9th
" Bushire	" 14th 27th	" B. Abbas	" 26th 11th
" Bushire	" 16th 29th	" Muscat	" 29th 12th
Arrive Busorah	" 17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	" 2nd 6th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 6th June at noon.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on same days..... 26th and 10th.

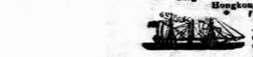
The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. B. Saunders, will be despatched as above, the 11th June or after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer leaves twenty-four hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid leaving or reaching at night. When the sailing day falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saugor, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	4 18
" Nurrakul	5 19	" Vizagapatam	6 20
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	8 22
" Madras	21	" Madras	21 24
" Galle	24	" Negapatam	12 26
" Negapatam	10 26	" Galle	25 28
" Madras	15 30	" Colombo	28 31
" Coconada	17 2	" Tuticorin	29
" Vizagapatam	18 3	" Nurrakul	1
" Bimlipatam	18 5	" Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	30 5	Arrive Bombay	18 5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE" 1,040 tons 250 H. P., Commander F. McKONKINDALE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

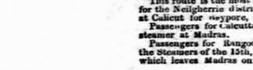
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neighbourhood of Madras, Bengal, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for seapore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship at Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	...Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	...Dep. Sunday.
Ratnagherry	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorla	" Monday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa	" Monday.	Tellicherry	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Cannanore	" Monday.
Mangalore	" Tuesday.	Mangalore	" Tuesday.
Mangalore	" Tuesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Cannanore	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	" Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steam Ship "HAVELOCK" will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 P. M.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Sunders:—

Departure from	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. As.	A.	A.	A.	A.
First Class	3 5	0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 12	0	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.

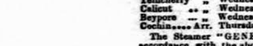
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "DELHI" (1828 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain King, will be despatched for the above Ports on Wednesday, the 30th May at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. of the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office Bombay, 12th May 1866.

Shippers of Specie and Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing Steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide :—

From Bhownuggur.	From Surat.
April 12th, Thursday.	April 9th, Monday.
" 19th, Thursday.	" 15th, Sunday.
" 24th, Tuesday.	" 21st, Saturday.
" 30th, Monday.	" 27th, Friday.
May 6th, Sunday.	May 3rd, Thursday.
" 12th, Saturday.	" 9th, Wednesday.
" 18th, Friday.	" 15th, Tuesday.
" 24th, Thursday.	" 21st, Monday.
" 30th, Wednesday.	" 27th, Sunday.
	June 2nd, Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively. VANARSEE GOWINDJEE.

For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain Cassidy arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for Cargo delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Cash Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, engraved from 1 Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

STEAM TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Steamship "ASIA," 1650 tons, 350 H. P., Commander C. Baxter, will be despatched to Madras and Calcutta direct on TUESDAY, the 29th May, at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 25th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Rummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED)—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by

JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

A CARD.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
GENERAL TAILORS, &c.
6, Meadow Street, Fort,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel,
Bombay.

N. B. Cash Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give Orders at the above Establishment.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazgon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, Mendvee, on TUESDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. Stewart, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. Brook, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,
James Hossack, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late Henry Neptune Grant having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. Grant, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla.—Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business, from the 1st proximo, as Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers, Manufacturing Press and Machinists and General Ship Smiths, on the above premises, formerly carried on by Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee. Orders may be addressed to the Works or directed to care of Messrs. John Tanner & Co., 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
23, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.

Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moved Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Articles.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

In the matter of the Act XXVIII. of 1865, entitled, "An Act for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay," and in the matter of THOMAS DIVER, who lately traded and carried on mercantile operations, and who on the 18th day of May, instant, by Advertisements in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *the Bombay Samachar*, and the *Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed* daily journal, in accordance with the provisions of Section IV. of the Act XXVIII. of 1865 declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and under and by authority of the said section of the said Act, and by the said Advertisements, called a Meeting of his, the said Thomas Diver's, Creditors, to be held at the "Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited)" in Rampart Row, on the 25th day of May, instant.

Now at a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said THOMAS DIVER, held at the Alliance Bank of Bombay, on the 25th day of May, instant, and assembled in consequence of the Advertisements hereinbefore mentioned, a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of the said Thomas Diver being present or represented and voting—It was proposed by C. F. Wilson, Esq., seconded by H. Gamble, Esq., and carried—"That Mr. Shepherd do take the Chair."

The said Mr. Shepherd having taken the Chair, the Resolutions following, were duly proposed, seconded, adopted, and assented to, by the majority in number and value of the Creditors present, and represented, that is to say:—

1st. That the Estate of Thomas Diver, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, lately trading and carrying on mercantile operations, be wound up under Trustees in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and that an application be made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for that purpose.

2nd. That Edward Harris Stevens, Esquire, Solicitor, Sim, Esquire, and Henry Gamble, Esquire, be nominated Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and that their remuneration be two and a half per cent upon the monies realized by them and passing through their hands, the same to be divided equally amongst them, and that no Security be given by such Trustees.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office, of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Hyderabad, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and Estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to Mr. Ryan, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

James Hossack, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and the views and the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Address "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, the undersigned, shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such owners for more than a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,

Jehanghier Bomanjee.	
H. Wilson.	
Charles Iggulden.	
Munjee Nursey.	
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.	
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),	
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.	
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,	
Merwanjee Framjee Cowasjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.	
Merwanjee Framjee.	
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.	
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.	
Dorabjee Framjee Pandey.	
Dewchund Nanjee.	
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.	
Tapidas Varjiwan.	
Davidas Hurgovundass.	
Govind Gungadhur.	
E. D. Sassoon.	
A. M. Gubbay.	
For the Grand Finance Company,	
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.	
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,	
M. Roonan.	
Nussrwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.	
Calliandass Mohundass.	
P. E. Bhojee.	
Govind Balchrishna.	

Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Dear Sirs,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by a charge upon the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,

E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.	
Hormusjee Cursetjee Framjee.	
For the Financial Association, In Liquidation,	
Manchesjee Nowrojee Bamjee, } Liquidators.	
G. R. Wilson,	
Bombay, Feb. 28th, 1866. Bank (Limited),	
Per Pro. Collins, pro Manager.	
Framjee and Roychund.	

Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) is unavoidably DEFERRED from FRIDAY the 25th May to MONDAY 4th June 1866, when it will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, at 3 P. M.

1st. For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Secretaries and Treasurers

2nd. To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a Mortgage upon the properties of the Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay 23rd April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTINA D'SOUZA,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold land, containing 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, with the Mills, Buildings, Machinery and other appliances used in the manufacture of Paper erected thereon, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials. Full particulars of the Premises can also been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 2,000 a month a nett profit of Rupees 1,500 per month might be realized. The Investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1862, at a yearly rental of Rupees 202, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—Capital paid up, £750,000. Reserved Fund, £250,000.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors have the pleasure to present to the Shareholders their Annual Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account of the Bank, for the year ended 31st December last.

After providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and defraying the management at all points, the net profit amounts to £38,203 6s. 11d., to which has to be added a sum of £65,760 7s. 3d., undivided profit brought forward from last year, making a total of £103,963 14s. 2d.

Out of this sum £101,250 has been paid in two half yearly dividends, namely, £63,750, or 8½ per cent. on the 1st July, and £37,500, or 5 per cent. on the 1st January last, making together 13½ per cent. for the year. The unappropriated balance of £2,713 14s. 2d. is carried forward to the Profit and Loss account of the current year.

The Shareholders will be prepared to learn that the Bank suffered severely during the past year, owing to the commercial crisis which occurred in the East, as well as from exceptional losses at Bombay. For a time also Treasure was paralyzed as to render Banking and Exchange operations impracticable with safety or profit. From this combination of adverse circumstances, the result could not favourable to the interests of proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,

Jehanghier Bomanjee.	
H. Wilson.	
Charles Iggulden.	
Munjee Nursey.	
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.	
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),	
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.	
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,	
Merwanjee Framjee Cowasjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.	
Merwanjee Framjee.	
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.	
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.	
Dorabjee Framjee Pandey.	
Dewchund Nanjee.	
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.	
Tapidas Varjiwan.	
Davidas Hurgovundass.	
Govind Gungadhur.	
E. D. Sassoon.	
A. M. Gubbay.	
For the Grand Finance Company,	
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.	
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,	
M. Roonan.	
Nussrwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.	
Calliandass Mohundass.	
P. E. Bhojee.	
Govind Balchrishna.	

Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Dear Sirs,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Saturday, there was very little or nothing doing in the market. Victorias rose from 1,200 to 1,235, and close at 1,220 per share; Bank of Bombay shares were offered at 4 discount; no regular rate for Agra Bank shares, there being but a few of them in Bombay. Market inactive.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

	what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks		6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do.	Credits	Do.	2d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do.	Documents	Do.	2s 2d. nominal.
Calcutta		At sight	100
Do.		30 days' sight	99½
Do.		60 Do.	99¼
Madras		30 Do.	99½
China		60 Do.	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,00,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	£27 per share.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
240,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	50 p ct dis.
...	200	140	.....	Asiatic New Issue	50 p ct dis.
8,10,000	5,000	1,000	9 p ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,100 p ct pm.
1,25,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	10½ p ct dis.
19,50,000	1,000	1,000	6 p ct.	Bombay Bank	4 p ct dis.
740,000	250	200	.....	Bombay City Bank	60 per sh rc.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Prca. Bank	25 p ct dis.
3,00,000	200	84½ p	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	nil	.....	Central Bank	25 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Asia & India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	250	250	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	65 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	Nominal.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
1,125,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank	20 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	25	.....	London & Bombay Bk	8 p shares.
2,750,000	1,000	13	.....	Madras Bank	75 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
8,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	28 p ct pm.
600,000	250	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	7½ p ct dis.
2,50,000	100	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	£250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	6 dis.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	...	...	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	...	...	,, 223
Carolus	...	...	,, 296
Mexican Dollars	...	...	,, 210
German Crowns	...	...	,, 221
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	,, 196½
Bar Silver	...	...	15-4-1
Gold Leaf	...	...	

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba			Per candy.
Dhollera	...	...	270 to 275
Bhowsuggur and Mown (New)	...	...	272 to 275
Surat and Broach (New)	...	...	260 to 265
Forebunder (New)	...	...	245 to 255
Verawal (New)	...	...	240 to 245
Khandeish (New)	...	...	253 to 260
Dharwar (new ready)	...	...	310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	...	...	300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	...	...	270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Montgomery, Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Nuggur.

Barrow, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Rifles N. I., on duty, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

Warden, Major T. S., Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.

Ward, Lieutenant W., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Montgomery, Colonel, 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Nuggur.

Hough, Colonel L. S., 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Muter, Major, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 25th May.

Lieutenant W. T. Squire, 19th Regiment N. I., is attached to 23rd N. L. I.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, May 19.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th May 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII. OF 1866.

An Act to correct two clerical errors in the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas the twenty-second Section of the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, dated the 28th December 1865, is as follows:—

"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all such persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents." And whereas it is expedient to correct the two clerical errors in such section which are hereinbefore indicated by italics: it is hereby enacted as follows:—

In lieu of the said recited section, the following shall be substituted:—

"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents."

Mr. J. C. Duff, District Superintendent of Police, Wurdah, in the Central Provinces, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate to England, with preparatory leave from the 11th to the 25th of April.

Lieutenant A. E. Dunmaler, R. E., is appointed 2nd Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the 9th April.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. Money to resign the Civil Service from the 10th instant.

Messrs. H. B. Finlay, T. F. Harkness, and H. St. G. Tucker, Junior Civil Servants, having passed in two languages within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

Mr. T. C. Harkness has also been presented with a Gold Medal for having passed in Oordoo with marked proficiency.

The undermentioned officers serving in the Central Provinces, have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

For the Higher Standard:

Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner; Lieutenant W. H. Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner; and T. Crawley, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

For the Lower Standard:

Messrs J. W. Tawney, J. W. Neill, G. J. Nicholls, H. B. M. Impey, H. B. Hamilton, J. H. Hennessey, and W. A. Nedham, Assistant Commissioners.

Captain W. B. Thomson, Settlement Officer of Seonee, is appointed to the charge of the Mundla Settlement in addition to his other duties.

Fifteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate is granted to Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner of Seonee, in the Central Provinces.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain William Cadell, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner, Hyderabad, Assigned Districts, for six months, under the new regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Cocks, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Arthur Henry Webb, Lieutenant-Colonel William Broome Salmon, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Stock, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Torrens Vincent, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels in the Madras Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.

26 Jessie Ann at ..... Andrew ..... Sunderland, Jan. 6.
General Havelock (s) ..... Thompson ..... Cochin, May 19.
Oscar ..... Hotch ..... Newcastle, Dec. 27.
27 Charger ..... Hotch ..... Boston, April 7.
Baltic ..... Hotch ..... Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Pontiac ..... Evans ..... Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Sir Jamsetjee Family, ... Wilson ..... London, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.

26 Himalaya ..... Howe ..... Liverpool.
Wilfred ..... Sait ..... Liverpool.
General Outram (s) ..... Hewgit ..... Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *General Havelock*.—Lieutenant Hancock; Mr. Grant; Mr. James; Mr. C. J. de Santo; Mr. A. J. de Mello; and Mr. J. Macpherson.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S. S. *General Outram*.—Major Warden; Mrs. C. M. Roberts; Mr. R. A. Swan; Mr. Lindsay; Mr. A. Francis Moses; Mr. G. M. F. D. Carvalho; two ladies and two children.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Ship *Bird of Paradise*, W. Cobbellan, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Soradine*, J. F. Gilkey, bound to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
S. S. *Krishna*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Madonna*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Wurtemberg*, for Rangoon.

FREIGHTS.

The continued unfavourable Telegrams regarding the Cotton Market at home have had the effect of increasing the depression in freights to a serious extent, and there seems little reason to expect improvement so long as the distrust at present prevailing continues. There is little demand for tonnage, and it is with great difficulty that ships can be completed. To Liverpool the rates are £1 to £1-2-6 for iron ships for immediate despatch, whilst those commencing to load scarcely command 15s. For London there is nothing offering.—For Havre there is no demand. We quote rates as follows, which are quite nominal.

For Liverpool	Iron ships	£1 0 0 to £1 3 6	per ton.
	Wooden ,,	£2 15 0 to £1 0 0	,,
London	Cotton	£1 10 0	
	Seeds	£1 2 6	Nominal.
Havre	Cotton	65 to 70	

—*Bombay Saturday Review, May 26.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—DELHI and LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—WANTED, a MANAGER for the Bombay Branch of this Bank. Application to be accompanied with Testimonials as to Character, &c. &c. to be forwarded to the undersigned. By order,

Delhi, 22nd May 1866. D. LANCASTER, Manager.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) are requested to take delivery of their Goods from the Carnac Bunder within 3 days from date hereof, in default the Company will not be answerable for any damage the Goods may sustain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,
EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
15, Cockespur Street,
Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—(IN LIQUIDATION).

श्री बोम्बे कमर्शियल असोशीएशन (मीनीटड).

ही बाबे कमर्शियल असोसिएशन (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first distribution of Assets of the above Association will be made at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share on or after MONDAY, 4th June, next, at the Office of the Association, No. 1, Nesbit Lane. By order of the Liquidators,

Bombay, 26th May 1866. WALLACE & Co.

FOR SALE—to be seen at Mazagon—apply to the undersigned:—

A very handsome fast and safe GIG, quite new, length 32 feet, breadth 6 feet 7 inches, stem and stern post 4 feet; built by Minto of Whampoa to order from the Deal-beach model, copper fastened with all fittings copper; mast and sails, awning fore and aft lined with blue cloth, brass bound, oars, rollocks, and everything complete, pulls seven oars or fourteen double bank. Price Rupees 1,000.

Mazagon, 26th May 1866. H. de la P. MURPHY.

STOLEN, a RECEIPT of (25) twenty-five SHARES of the IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED), No. 1120, on the name of PESTONJEE DINSHAW; and a RECEIPT of (3) two SHARES of the same Bank, No. 761 on the name of MOWJEE DYAL, total Shares (27), have been stolen this morning from my place. Information leading to the conviction of the thief will be rewarded. The public is cautioned against buying or lending money on these Receipts.

RAJAB ALI ALI RAJA, Khoja Street,
Care of Mr. MOHAMMED DAMA.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

ISAAC REUBEN, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims on or against, the Estate of ISAAC REUBEN, late of Bombay and Poona, Jewish Inhabitant, deceased, who died on the 7th day of July 1865, are required on or before the 25th day of June next to send particulars of their Claims to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors to ORAH, Widow, Administratrix to deceased's Effects, and that at the expiration of such time the Administratrix will proceed to deal with the Estate having regard to the Claims of which she shall then have Notice.—Dated this 26th day of May 1866.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Administratrix.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held TOMORROW, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1. Ballot for firms proposed as members of the Chamber.
2. To elect a Deputy Chairman in the room of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
3. To consider a proposition for obtaining periodical returns of Stocks on hand of the principal articles of Import.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 28th May 1866.

BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the removal of the Bombay Military Fund Office to Poona on the 30th instant, all communications for the Directors and Secretary should be addressed to that station from this date.

All payments on account of the Military Fund will, as heretofore, be made solely in Bombay by drafts on Her Majesty's Treasury.

To avoid inconvenience, Subscribers who may be proceeding to Europe should give timely intimation to the Secretary, in view to the adjustment of their accounts prior to departure, as required by the regulations.

Those Subscribers who have been absent from sickness, illness, have not time to communicate with the Secretary and obtain his reply before embarkation, the Presidency Paymaster will be authorized, on application being made to him, to advance the passage money to which a Subscriber may be entitled, but this course will only be allowed in such emergent cases.

W. T. CHITTY, Major,
28th May 1866. Secretary, Military Fund.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made.
Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.
Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—
Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.
The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.
Early applications are called for.
The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

T. LOWE & Co.,
Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name of Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the said CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, held at the Office of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), Elphinstone Buildings, Fort, on SATURDAY the 26th day of May 1866, at one o'clock in the afternoon, which said Meeting was convened under Section Four of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865, by advertisements published in the *Times of India* newspaper, in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper, in the *Gnanachar Durpan* newspaper, and in the *Bombay Jami Jamsheed* newspaper, respectively on the 15th day of May, instant, and in the *Bombay Summachar* newspaper, on the 19th day of May, instant, the following Resolutions were duly passed by a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at the said meeting, namely,

I. That Mr. W. H. Crawford do take the Chair.

II. That the Estate of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee be wound up under the management of Trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that an application be made to the High Court for the purpose.

III. That Messrs. D. Robertson, J. Smith, and J. Beattie be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate under said Act, and that the remuneration of the said Trustees be fixed at 2½ per cent. on the amount distributed, and that the said Trustees be not required to give security. W. H. CRAWFORD, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

IN the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND GIRDHUR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a merchant.

At a Meeting of Creditors of the above named GOVIND GIRDHUR, held at the Office of Goculdass Tejpal, No. 5, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY the 25th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, of which due notice had been given by Advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* on the 19th instant, and in the *Bombay Jami Jamsheed* and the *Bombay Summachar* on the 19th instant.

It was resolved by a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors then present or represented—

I. That Mr. Keir do take the chair.

II. That the following Resolutions which were adopted by a majority in number and unsecured values, of the Creditors present or represented at a Meeting of Creditors of Govind Girdhur, held on the 12th day of May, instant, be confirmed, namely:—

(1). "That the Estate of Govind Girdhur be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application be made to the Court for the purpose."

(2). "That Messrs. Rattonsey Pamjey, Cooverji Lilladhur, Heerji Khimji and Gungadass Keesowdass be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate under the said Act, and that the remuneration of the said Trustees be fixed at 2½ per cent. on the amount distributed."

III. That Dhanjey Kurrukchund (a Creditor of the said Govind Girdhur) be nominated by the Meeting to apply to the High Court for an order to wind up the Estate of the said Govind Girdhur on the terms of the said Resolutions.

CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Chairman.
Bombay, 26th May 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. and of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MEHERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messieurs Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy; at Kurrachee under the name, style, and firm of Messieurs Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Company; and at London under the name, style, and firm of Messieurs S. P. Framjee and Company.

Mr. Scobie being of Counsel for the Petitioner, William Sim, moves for an order to wind up the Estates of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, under Section 6 of the said Act, on the terms of the Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, held on the Twenty-first day of May, instant, whereupon and on reading the Petition of the said William Sim filed on the 22nd instant, with the exhibit marked A annexed thereto, and also on reading the said Resolutions and the several Advertisements of the said Meeting published in the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and two of the Vernacular Newspapers, the *Jami Jamsheed* and the *Bombay Summachar*, dated respectively the Fourth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first days of May 1866, it is ordered that the said Resolutions, so far as they refer to the Estates of the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, trading in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Messieurs Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy be, and they are hereby, confirmed, and that the Estates of the said Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, trading under the name of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy as aforesaid be wound up under the management of the Trustees, and upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition, and in the said Resolution thereto annexed; and it is further ordered, that this order be forthwith advertised in two daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Jami Jamsheed* and the *Bombay Summachar*, published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Witness RICHARD COUCH, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 25th day of May 1866. By the Court,

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

Seal.

CHAS. D. BENTLEY,
Ist Deputy Registrar.
The 26th of May 1866.

Messrs. DALLAS, LYNCH & LANGDALE,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Presented at the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting, 18th April, 1866.)

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the General Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, showing a net profit on the operations embraced in that period, of £76,066 19s. 7d.

At the Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in October last, it was stated, owing to the prolonged severity of the crisis in India which caused the failure of several Mercantile firms, and also from the depreciation in the value of produce covering hypothecated Bills, the losses incurred by the Bank would trench considerably on the Reserve Fund. The Shareholders, therefore, will not be unprepared to learn that the Directors have found it necessary to transfer the sum of £85,000, which they consider will amply provide for all bad and doubtful debts.

The balance of Profit and Loss Account remaining after this transfer, and the payment of the Half-yearly Dividend declared in October last, is £22,438 15s. 7d.; and the Directors recommend that out of this sum a Dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax), amounting to £20,000 be declared for the Half-year ended 31st December last, leaving a Balance of £2,438 15s. 7d. to be carried forward to the New Account.

Since their last Annual Report the Directors have obtained the sanction of H. M. Treasury to the Supplemental Deed of Settlement enabling the Shareholders to elect immediately all the Directors retiring annually by rotation; accordingly, Mr. John Allen and Mr. James Fraser, who now go out by rotation, offer themselves again for election. Mr. Alderman Dakin and Jonathan Thorp again present themselves to the choice of the Shareholders, as the Auditors for the ensuing year.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st DECEMBER, 1865.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up in full	... ...	800,000	0	0
,, Reserved Surplus Fund at £105,000	0 0			
,, Less carried to profit and loss account	85,000 0 0	20,000	0	0
,, Amount due by the Bank, including Bills Payable, Notes in Circulation, Deposits, and Current Accounts	...	4,367,647	13	3
,, Profit and Loss, Balance of this Account, after payment of an *Interim* Dividend, providing for bad and doubtful Debts, and paying all Current Charges, Directors' Allowance, Income Tax, &c.	... ...	22,438	15	7
		£5,210,086	8	10

Cr.		£	s.	d.
By Cash and Bullion, at the Head Office	... ...	861,819	6	11
,, Government Securities	... ...	156,914	7	0
,, Other Securities, including Bills Received	... ...	4,123,863	19	6
,, Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Agencies	... ...	67,488	15	5
		£5,210,086	8	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1865.		£	s.	d.
1865. Oct. 18.	To Thirteenth Dividend, declared this day, being an *Interim* Dividend for the Half Year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	20,000	0	0
Dec. 31.	,, Amount now written off to meet bad and doubtful Debts.	119,977	16	9
Dec. 31.	,, Balance at Date, proposed to be dealt with as follows			
	Dividend (Fourteenth) for the last Half Year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum ... £20,000 0 0			
	To be carried to Profit and Loss New Account... 2,438 15 7	22,438	15	7
		£162,416	12	4

Cr. 1865.		£	s.	d.
March 22.	By Balance brought from last Account	1,349	12	9
Dec. 31.	,, Amount transferred from Reserved Surplus Fund...	85,000	0	0
	,, Net Profits on the Operations for the year ending this day	76,066	19	7
		£162,416	12	4

Examined and found correct, THOMAS DAKIN, } Auditors.
JONATHAN THORP }

London, 29th *March*, 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Minutes of the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1866.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following Resolutions were successively put:—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq.:—

1st. That the Report now presented, together with the Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.:—

2nd. That a Dividend, for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax), be now declared, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq.:—

3rd. That Mr. John Allan, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by A. Hoyes, Esq:—

4th. That Mr. James Fraser, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by C. B. Carruthers, Esq., and second by Hugh Oxenham, Esq.:—

5th. That Mr. Alderman Dakin be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried.

Moved by C. B. Carruthers, Esq., and seconded by Hugh Oxenham, Esq.:—

6th. That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman and Directors for their zealous services, the proceedings terminated.

T. A. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

The Warrants for the above Dividend to Shareholders of this Presidency are now in course of circulation to their respective addresses. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday ... ...29th 6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Names of Days	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Morning Clear.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	28	Mercury rises at 5-1 A.M.	5 24	6 32	10 17	10 36	
Tues.	29	Day breaks at 4-43 A.M.	5 23	6 31	10 53	11 12	
Wed.	30	Venus passes 1° 0' N. of Uranus at 5-14 P.M.	5 23	6 31	11 39	11 47	
Thurs.	31	Corpus Christi	5 23	6 32		0 4	
Fri.	1	Day breaks at 4-41 A.M.	5 22	6 32	0 28	0 41	
Sat.	2	Saturn sets at 3-37 A.M.	5 23	6 32	0 59	1 17	
Sun.	3	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 33	1 34	1 53	

Moon's Age, 28th, 14 Days, Time 9h. 7m. 22s.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

For the True and Correct Procession of The Taboots

SEE No. VIII.,

TO BE PUBLISHED
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

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Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 22
AGRA	May 22	LAHORE	May 19
ALLAHABAD	May 21	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	May 22
BANGALORE	May 23	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	May 21	MEERUT	May 22
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 17
CEYLON	May 16	OUDH	May 19
COCHIN	May 15	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 22	PUNJAUB	May 19
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	April 27	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866.

ON perusing the report of the recent meeting of the Commercial Bank, it is at once apparent that the institution, after a long course of varying fortune, has fallen a martyr to the incompetency of agents who had been placed in charge of its interests in Bombay, Shaughai, and San Francisco. The statement of the Bank's affairs, which was submitted to the London shareholders four or five weeks ago, shows a total loss at 31st December last of £375,000, and it was issued before the panic set in upon the London Stock Exchange, and while cotton was selling at 13d. per lb. The operations of the Bank since January are as yet unknown, and how these and the great depreciation in the price of cotton since the balance sheet was issued may still further affect its position as regards depositors and shareholders it is impossible to predict. The published disclosure of its condition as on 31st December, involving the loss of its reserve fund and a large portion of the capital, must have seriously affected the Bank in the estimation of the public; and the panic which was raging when its meeting was held, with the probability of further losses falling on the Bank and the necessity of each institution protecting itself, probably brought about that conjuncture of difficulties which induced the London Joint Stock Bank to refuse to accept the Bills by the China Mail reaching London on the 14th of May. The feeling was very prevalent among the Bombay shareholders on Saturday that the suspension might be merely temporary; and it seems to be the desire that vigorous efforts should be made to resume business, if possible. The Bank may, perhaps, succeed in getting such accommodation as will enable it to reopen its doors; but it will be hampered enormously and for a great period of time by its present misfortune, and, however much it is to be desired that the Bank should recommence operations, its recent losses are too heavy to make any such attempt either a smooth or simple one.

Besides the widespread suffering which the collapse of an institution like the Commercial Bank entails, Bombay has some special reason for lamenting the downfall of a Bank which, during the long period of 21 years, has contributed not a little to the mercantile convenience of its inhabitants, and to the prosperity of the town. The Bank has never been brilliantly managed; it has lost its reserve fund three times, and its net annual profits generally fell considerably short of those of the Oriental, Agra, Mercantile, and Chartered Banks. Nevertheless it always contrived to do a steady and respectable business, and down almost to the very date of its suspension it enjoyed a large share of public confidence. The Bank owes its origin to some of the leading merchants who were carrying on business here in 1845, men whose names are not unfamiliar to the present mercantile generation, although in the ever-shifting drama of daily Indian life, the span of a commercial generation is measured by a very few years, and every new band of adventurers finds other work ready to their hands than cherishing the memory of those who preceded them. Under Mr. William Graham and Mr. John Smith and their co-patrons of the new institution, the Bank seems to have made satisfactory progress. During the following period of its administration, when Mr. David Macculloch was its guiding spirit, the Bank unfortunately entered into several transactions in Government paper, which resulted in the loss of its reserve fund, which at the time amounted to nearly six lacs of rupees. In 1857, the year of the mutiny, when all such institutions in India were exposed to extreme danger, it suffered no losses, and its dividend amounted to six per cent. per annum. The balance which was then carried to the reserve fund raised the amount at the credit of that account to Rs. 72,647. In 1859 it paid 7 per cent., and its reserve fund was raised to nearly two lacs and a half, notwithstanding that severe restrictions had to be placed on the operations of the head office in consequence of the Hongkong Agent overdrawing his London credit. In 1860 the dividend was 8 per cent., and the idea had now taken possession of the directors that their working machinery could profitably employ double their then capital. In 1862 the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 7

the flower of her age, on the 15th October, 1574. Was she "pauvre belle," and "tristest cloistree," mentioned in these verses? It is also known that an Italian musician named Baltasarini went to France at that epoch, and became a favourite with the king. Did the spinette belong to Baltazarini? And was this the mysterious visitor who brought the song and the sarabland to M. Bach?

It seems that Mlle. Titiens, on her passage to Berlin and Hamburg, was induced to play four nights at Cologne. Though the prices were trebled, the opera was crowded to suffocation, and members were unable to obtain admission. Many of those who were thus disappointed presented themselves at her hotel, with a petition signed by over 7,000 persons, beautifully engrossed on parchment, together with a magnificent silver gilt crown, bearing the arms of Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Hanover, Minden, Essen, &c., begging her to visit each town, for one evening only, on her own terms! This, being engaged in London, she has been obliged to decline. At Cologne and Hamburg the great songstress has one half of the total receipts, amounting frequently to 5,000 fr. per night.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 16TH MAY, 11-10 A.M.

The Commercial Bank Corporation has suspended. Their London bankers (the London Joint Stock Bank) refuse to accept their China drafts.

The shareholders are liable to the extent of another £1,000,000 beyond the paid-up capital of the Bank.

By Indian Telegraph.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, 22ND MAY.

Severe famine in Orissa. Great mortality. Of eighty-five families relieved in April thirteen disappeared in May.

Vagrancy and robbery rife.

Government sanctioned an expenditure of rupees thirty thousand.

THE INTERRUPTION ON THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Through the courtesy of Government, we yesterday received the following telegram, dated Mahableshwar, 26th instant :—

Ottoman lines in perfect order. Delays attributed to Austrian lines, which are very much encumbered with messages.

Persian line interrupted since noon yesterday (24th May).

BIMLIPATAM, 24th May.
Steamer *Coringa* sailed for Calcutta.
BIMLIPATAM, 28th May.
Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Madras.
MUSSENDOM, 28th May.
Steamer *Coromandel*, with *Georgina* in tow, sailed.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

THE American ship *Charger*, Captain J. B. Hatch, which arrived yesterday from Boston, brought a large quantity of ice and sundries.

THE ship *Stafford*, of Liverpool, from Sunderland, lost her master, Captain John Hayler, who fell overboard in a very heavy sea in lat. 44.19 N., 27 days from the Downs.

THE usual weekly report as to the height of water on the tower of the Vehar lake on Saturday last, shows that there was forty-six feet seven-tenths; in the corresponding week last year the height was forty-five feet.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last, per B. C. and R. S. N. Company's steamer *General Outram*, Captain Hewitt, to the Malabar Coast :—Mr. C. M. Roberts, Mr. R. A. Swin, Mr. L. F. Menezes, Mr. F. D. Carvalho, Major Warden, and Mr. Lindsay.

WE are requested to state that Mr. Latham has had no part in the construction of the contract in the G. I. P. Railway, except as professional adviser, and the management of the business being in his office.

WE understand that a suit is being filed in the High Court by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop's Bank, to declare the Reclamation Company on the part of Mr. Latham for one year's salary and damages for dismissal.

PROGRAMME of music to be played on the Esplanade by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles,) this evening :—

March.....	" Peerscroft"	Unrath.
Aria.....	" Nabucco"	Verdi.
Valses.....	" Priscilla"	Lamotte.
Selection ...	" Norma"	Bellini.
Quadrille ...	" Faust"	Coote.
Galop	" Fieldpost Relais"	Viefke.

THE intervals of messages received between 8 P.M. of the 26th and 6 P.M. of the 27th :—From Kurrachee, max. 56 hours 37 minutes, min. 25 hours 30 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 19 hours 14 minutes, min. 3 hours 52 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 100 hours 17 minutes, min. 33 hours 26 minutes. From Madras, max. 40 hours 39 minutes, min. 40 hours 25 min.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P.M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 19th, and Continent of Europe 18th May.

A MEETING of the creditors of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parack was held at the office of the Financial Association of India and China on Saturday afternoon : Mr. W. H. Crawford presided. The statement of the condition of the estate showed that the liabilities amounted to Rupees 1,30,73,337, and the assets were estimated at Rs. 53,99,603, or a deficit of Rs. 76,73,734. Resolutions were carried that the estate should be wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865 ; and that application should be made to the High Court for that purpose ; and Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. J. Beattie, and Mr. J. Smith were appointed liquidators at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on the monies realized and passed through their hands.

VESSELS SPOKEN BOUND FOR BOMBAY.—*Anglia*, barque, from Plymouth on March 21, lat. 37 long. 31 ; *Campo Bello*, from Liverpool Feb. 13, lat. 39 S., long. 1 W. ; *Edmund Graham*, April 9, lat. 53 N., long. 15 W. ; *Leamington*, from Sardiff, March 21, lat. 6 N., long 27 W. ; *Shankenhoe*, from Liverpool, March 22, on the line, long. 21 W. ; *Albert St. Paul*, from Glasgow, March 13, lat. 14.34 S., long. 26.54 W. ; *Chetha Belle*, from London, lat. 2.30 N , long. 22.33 W. ; *Cleopatra*, from Cardiff, March 14, lat. 1 N., long. 22.50 W. ; *Defiance*, from Liverpool, off Barclay ; *Gilbert Thompson*, from London, lat. 14 S., long. 23 W. ; *Louise*, from London, lat. 30 S., long. 29 W. ; *Madeira*, from Liverpool, lat. 2 S., long. 83 E. ; *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, from London, March 13, lat. 0.5 N., long. 22.1 W. ; *Westborough*, from South Shields, lat. 42 N., long. 9.30 W. ; also spoken March 16, lat. 1.22 N., long. 23.10 W.

REFUSING DUTY,—The jail in Bombay seems to have peculiar attractions for the worst class of seamen—the skulkers. Within the last few days several cases have been brought before the magistrates in which sailors have refused to do their duty, and preferred to go to jail rather than remain faithful to their articles. On Saturday, three English seamen, named Thomas Taylor, John Hanson, and Charles Peterson, of the British ship *Sea King*, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. Mr. Richard Chanoweth, the master of the ship, said his ship arrived at her moorings on the 21st instant, and yesterday morning about nine o'clock the defendants refused to do any work. The magistrate asked them what their reason was for thus misbehaving? The men said they had been ill-treated by the officers of the vessel ; but this was evidently a mere subterfuge : and as they would not return to duty like brave men, each committed for a week's imprisonment with hard labour

THE resuscitation of the Commercial Bank has been talked of in some quarters yesterday and to-day. Considering that at least three-fourths of the shares are held in Bombay, we think such a step would be extremely desirable, and would meet with the very general consent of the shareholders here. We believe that the English proprietors would be glad to part with their interest in the concern on very reasonable terms, and it behoves Bombay shareholders to take some decided and united action in the matter to protect themselves and to prevent what may otherwise result in a sacrifice of the Bank. We would suggest a meeting of the Bombay proprietors to be held in the ensuing week to consider what steps should be taken.—*Saturday Review, May 26.*

A POLICE case reported this week shows the extent to which Parsee women are under the influence of superstitious derived from the Hindoos. A Parsee woman had been for some time separated from her husband who was station-master at Kirkee, and apparently desired to recover his affections. Under the guidance of another Parsee woman she resorted to the house of one Brahmin after another, and parted with jewellery to the amount of Rs. 4 or 5,000 in the belief that they would enable her, by their mantras and magical charms, to obtain the fulfilment of her desires. She appears to have been the dupe of another Parsee woman. Perhaps we need not stigmatize the Parsee women for yielding to those miserable superstitions ; too many of them can plead the example of their husbands, who at the time of the Dewalee invite Brahmin priests to their offices to perform *pooja* to their account books, and thus secure a blessing on the next year's trade.—*Guardian, May 26.*

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS AND COMPANY.

A MEETING of the creditors of Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy, partners of the firm of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Company, was held on Saturday afternoon in the offices of the East India Bank in Hornby Row, for the purpose of considering the propriety of appointing trustees, in terms of Act XXVIII. of 1865, to wind up the estate of those parties. Mr. Henry Wilson was called to the chair.

Mr. C. Leggett, solicitor for the insolvents, produced a statement of their affairs, from which it appeared that their liabilities amounted to Rs. 19,78,131, and their assets to Rs. 16,10,330. The assets, he remarked, included the shares which the insolvents received under the will of their father, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.

Mr. Cleveland, who appeared for Gopaldass Mowjee, said he was instructed that the firm of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Company consisted of more members than the two now before the meeting.

Mr. Leggett said that at first, in addition to the two brothers now present, there was a third, Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, who died about a year and a half ago. Those were the only brothers who carried on the business, none of the others being of age. Three other brothers, who were infants, had never had anything to do with the business.

Mr. Cleveland enquired if they were never in partnership with any one else?

Mr. Leggett—There was a partner in England, viz. Ibram Soomar, who is put down as a debtor.

Mr. Cleveland—Then, we should be winding him up too?

Mr. Leggett—If he does not choose to come before us we can't do that.

Mr. Cleveland—He is a partner, you say?

Mr. Leggett—Yes.

Mr. Cleveland—I should like to ask Mr. Curmallybhoy if he never was in partnership with any one else?

Mr. Curmallybhoy—For three years I have not. Before that there were six brothers.

Mr. Cleveland—Pray what notice has been given of the dissolution of that partnership ?

Mr. Leggett—They are all infants, and could not be recognised in law.

Mr. Curmallybhoy (replying to Mr. Cleveland)—There was a mutual agreement, but no notice was published.

Mr. Cleveland maintained that those other persons ought still to be considered members of the firm, and that to go on winding up the estate with only two members of the firm before them was simply an absurdity. In case any loss were all responsible, and should all contribute to pay the debts of the firm, and therefore he thought this was not a case which should be dealt with by means of the extraordinary Act under which they were met.

Mr. Curmallybhoy said the ages of the three brothers he had referred to were, respectively, 6, 10, and 15 or 16.

Mr. Cleveland produced a document in a suit which was tried in 1863, in which the names of the six brothers were mentioned as partners in the firm. Now, said he, the two gentlemen before them had the impertinence to state that they were the only members of the firm, and to instruct their solicitors to tell the meeting that there was no one else liable for the debts. There was no doubt in the world that these other persons were partners, and the creditors should insist upon having the estates of all the partners divided amongst them.

Mr. Leggett repeated that the brothers of his clients were infants, and contended that Mr. Cleveland's objection was perfectly futile.

Mr. Cleveland—Those "infants" were suing in 1863, and got a verdict.

Mr. Leggett further observed that this was merely a preliminary proceeding, and that the matter would have to go through the Court afterwards.

Mr. Cleveland—I should like to know what kind of trustees the insolvents were? They seem to me to have been gamblers.

Mr. Leggett—They were general merchants.

Mr. Cleveland—Not gamblers?

Mr. Leggett—They did a little in shares ; much less, however, than a good many others.

Mr. Cleveland mentioned that on the 22nd inst. he wrote on behalf of his client to Mr. Curmallybhoy and Mr. Mahomedbhoy, requesting them to furnish him with certain particulars as to their property, and that they did not condescend to reply to his note. He wished to know if they were willing now to show by their agreements that their father had not been a partner?

Mr. Leggett, in answer to a question put by Mr. Manisty (who represented Jairam Sewjee and Ebjee Sewjee), said the estate of the father was still in existence and had not been touched by any one. The probate had not yet been taken, and the estate, therefore, remained intact.

Mr. Manisty said it appeared to him that the estate of the father should come to the creditors.

Mr. Leggett—He had no share in the firm.

Mr. Cleveland—Where is the agreement? I think it should be before the meeting, especially when you know that the point is disputed.

Mr. Leggett produced an agreement dated 6th October 1863, and also an agreement of a subsequent date.

Mr. Cleveland thought that, considering the uncertainty as to the actual partners in the firm, it would be highly injudicious to continue the present proceeding.

A creditor asked the chairman whether, if the meeting were to record claims against the partners that there might be could be afterwards enforced.

The Chairman did not think they could.

Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee moved, and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy seconded, that the estate should be wound in liquidators for the purpose of being wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that application be made to the High Court for that purpose.

Mr. Cleveland moved as an amendment that, as it appeared that there were other partners in the firm of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co., than Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy, it was not desirable that the meeting should proceed to wind up the estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Mr. Manisty seconded the amendment, remarking that the father—whose estate at his death was worth twenty lakhs—had never been advertised out of the firm, and that the firm was still carried on under the same name. It was quite clear, he thought, that this proceeding would not get what it is usual for a wife to take home with her.

The Magistrate explained that it was the usual custom for a Parsee wife to take home to her husband's house a quantity of clothing, on returning from her confinement to their parent's house. His Worship then asked complainant whether any other person was in the railway carriage at the time when defendant assaulted her in it?

Complainant said there was a Parsee gentleman who saw her husband's threatening gesture. Her husband kicked her whilst she was in the train, but the Parsee passenger was looking out of the carriage window then.

Mr. Barton, at this stage of the proceedings, said he would propose, with the consent of Mr. Jehangir, that the case should be settled by the defendant's consenting to be bound over to keep the peace towards his wife.

Mr. Jehangir at once consented to the proposed arrangement, provided the defendant was bound over in such a way that the complainant would no longer have cause for fear.

The Magistrate, on giving his decision, remarked on the painful nature of the case, and said they had heard the evidence of the complainant, given on oath ; and although there were no witnesses in attendance to corroborate her, with the exception of the ayah, there was nothing further that the statement of the wife was untrue. Without witnesses to corroborate he (Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee) would have felt justified in convicting the husband, unless a very strong case indeed had been made out. He made enquiry as to whether had had the benefit of a very discreet counsel, and had it not been for the advice that learned gentleman had given the defendant, and the experienced way in which the defence had been conducted, defendant's conduct would have appeared in a very different light. He would have to have punished him in such a way, that he would have been taught a lesson for the rest of his life. He (the Magistrate) was very glad the matter had been settled in the manner it was ; for if defendant had been convicted, he would have to have punished him severely. For the forbearance of the complainant, and the way in which she had acted in the matter, showed she at least was not animated by the vindictive and cruel spirit exhibited by her husband. Such conduct was a disgrace to the Parsee community. The marriage of the parties had not been an early one, and there was no circumstance to mitigate defendant's conduct. However, it was to be hoped that the punishment he had enough for the defendant was would now be bound over to keep the peace for six months, himself in Rs. 2,000, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. He (the Magistrate) must add that it was owing to the excellent way in which the defence had been conducted that defendant had got off so easily.

The surety of one Parsee who tendered himself was rejected as unsatisfactory.

ENGAGEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE following engagement for the suppression of the slave trade, recently concluded between the Government of India and the Chief of the Miijerteh Tribe of Somalis on the East Coast of Africa, is published for general information :—

Engagement concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B., Political Resident, Aden, and Sultan Mahmood Yoosoof, Chief of the Miijerteh Tribe of Somalis, and elders of the said Tribe.

"Influenced by motives of humanity and by a desire to conform to the principles on which the great English Government is conducted, we are willing to fall in to the proposals of our friend Lieutenant-Colonel William Lockyer Merewether, C. B., Political Resident at Aden, that we should covenant with him to such other to abolish and prohibit the exportation of slaves from any one part of Africa to any other place in Africa or Asia or elsewhere, under our authority. We whose names and seals are set to this Agreement, therefore in the sight of God and of men, solemnly proclaim our intention to prohibit the exportation of slaves from Africa by every means in our power, we will export none ourselves, nor permit our subjects to do so ; and any vessel found carrying slaves, shall be seized and confiscated, and the slaves shall be released."

Signed this twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (4th of the month Shawal 1282), at Bunder Murceah.

SULTAN MAHMOOD YOOSOOF.

Witness to the above,
MOOSA BIN YOOSOOF OTHMAN.
SAMUNTER OTHMAN.
ADREES MAHMOOD.
W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Resident, Aden.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the 16th May 1866.—*Gazette of India, May 19.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 16th May 1866.

Present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ; The Hon'ble H. S. Maine ; The Hon'ble W. Grey ; The Hon'ble H. B. N. Taylor ; The Right Hon'ble D. M. Stewart ; The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B. ; The Hon'ble W. Muir ; and The Hon'ble H. P. A. B. Riddell.

The Hon'ble Mr. Riddell took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT LETTERS PATENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend two clerical errors in the Letters Patent of the High Court of the Presidency of Bombay, dated the 28th December 1865. He said the Queen Patent, under which the sentence, which it had been ascertained occurred in the engrossed copy, "And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all *such* persons beyond such limits over whom said High Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents." It might be supposed that these were blunders of the law stationer. They were, he suspected, the two mistakes, and he submitted that the High Court of Judicature of Bombay should have "ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all persons beyond the limits over whom the said High Court had judicature at *Bombay* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents." The other error was in the section of the Queen Patent which give legislative power in this respect to the Council of the Governor General :—

Power of Indian Legislature preserved.	"44. And we do further ordain and declare that all the provisions of these Our Letters Patent are subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, exercising, in that case, to decide as it did from the very great inconvenience that would arise from holding the opposite ; but in the present case it could easily be shown that any great grievance will be the result if the Court has not the power to extend the time. The circumstances under which we were obliged to come in and apply for further time, amounted to a fatality. We made the motion before the time had expired.
	"to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, as meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations and also "of the Governor General in cases of emergency, under "the provisions of an Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Our Reign, chapter sixty-seven, "and may be in all respects amended and altered thereby."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then rose to move for the suspension of the rules for the comment of business.

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.—*Gazette of India, May 9.*

THE WRECK OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP "COUNTESS OF RIPON."

THE *Gazette of India* contains some correspondence in reference to the wreck of this vessel, which occurred on the 20th of January last, off the coast of Barbados, while she was upon a voyage from Calcutta to St. Vincent and Grenada, with about five hundred coolies on board. The correspondence reveals the gratifying fact that every life was saved, and, further, that the emigrants arrived ultimately at their destination "in perfect health and spirits."

The *Countess of Ripon* was a vessel of 1,209 tons burden, and was owned by Messrs. Allleyne and Son of London. She left Calcutta on the 5th November with 1,200 bags of rice for Demerara and 508 coolies for St. Vincent and Grenada. "She had a prosperous voyage," says the police magistrate who made a preliminary enquiry into the circumstances of the wreck, and on Friday the 19th of January 1866, an observation was taken at noon, and she was found to be in 13° 11' North Latitude, and Longitude 57° 12', and about 150 miles from Barbados ; the island then bearing due west and the course of the ship west by south half south, and making 9½ knots per hour. During that afternoon, the ship took in stern-sails and reduced her speed to about 8 knots per hour. She kept the same course during the night, and at five minutes to 5 o'clock on Saturday, she struck on a reef on the east coast of the island. A look-out was kept on deck and at the mast head from 11 o'clock on Friday night until the ship struck, no endeavour to see the light on the south point of the island ; but the night being very dark and hazy, it was not seen. Currents were duly considered by the captain, and the course steered was thought sufficient to enable the ship to clear the south point of Barbados, at least 20 miles, and then to have run direct for the Island of Saint Vincent. The question now for consideration is the cause of the wreck of this noble ship. Was it in consequence of the false calculations made on board, with respect to latitude and longitude and the distance from the island ? Or was it the deceptive northerly currents running to the windward of the island, and so prevalent at this season of the year ? I am of opinion that all possible precaution was exercised with the look-out on board, and to the course the ship was steered, and to the bearings of the Island of Barbados, and that the unfortunate circumstance of the ship being wrecked is entirely to be attributed to the deceptive currents she encountered. Within my own experience of twenty-five years several ships have been wrecked under the circumstances ; the northerly currents running four knots an hour, whilst calculations were only made for one knot an hour. I was at the scene of the wreck a few hours after it took place, and remained in charge of the coolies until all were landed. I feel gratified in reporting the noble conduct of Captain Stuart, his officers and crew. The ship was in a most dangerous position, and no shore boat could approach the vessel on account of the heavy surf on the beach. The life-boat of the ship conveyed every passenger to a certain distance in safety from it, and they were then transferred to the fishing boats out of danger, and brought to the shore. This work continued from Saturday at 10 o'clock until Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, during which period, to the credit be it said of all concerned on board, that 479 coolies were landed without the slightest accident occurring, amongst whom were some 26 sick people in a most deplorable and emaciated condition."

The conduct of the captain is referred to elsewhere in terms of high praise. The Surgeon of the vessel, Dr. Carroll, says— "So far as I have ascertained, not the slightest injury has happened to one of the coolies. This lamentable occurrence took place at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, and is attributed by the captain to the extraordinary set of the current, for which he states he made what he thought ample allowance, and consequently on the ship striking, I had all the coolies who happened to be on deck sent below, while efforts were being made to get the life-boat off. After some time spent in these exertions, it was found that she was making water fast, and all hands of saving her was abandoned. I immediately recommended the disembarkation of the coolies, commencing with the women and children. A frightful surf was rolling against the ship, and no shore-boat could come alongside. One of our boats was lost after making her first trip, and the whole day we proceeded with the life-boat, which was the only boat that could come alongside. The women and children were one by one lowered in a man's arms, who was made secure in the bight of a rope. About 4 P. M. the life-boat was swamped, and we were obliged to give up for a time. We then had rafts constructed, in case the extremity of the ship parting should arrive. On the morning of the 21st the life-boat having been repaired, we recommenced and landed the few remaining women, children, and sick. We then had the assistance of the boats of H. M. S. *Wyvern*, and the disembarkation of the men was rapidly proceeded with. By 11 A. M. every one was out of the ship. I then took a turn round every part of the ship to make sure that all the coolies were out, and then proceeded to abandon her myself. As I hope to return by the next mail to England, I shall defer further particulars until then. The coolies have been sent on to this Island and Grenada by coasters. I must bear witness of the admirable conduct and discipline of the coolies under these trying circumstances. There was no more noise and confusion throughout than if it were an ordinary muster on board. And with regard to the property, I say I never saw men act with greater devotion and skill than they did, indeed such as to reflect credit on the name of British seamen.

TRADE AT GWADUR.

THE *Gazette of India* publishes a Report on this subject (which has been forwarded by the Government of this Presidency to the Government) prepared by Lieutenant Rose, Assistant Political Agent at Muscat and Khelat. We append the greater portion of the document :—

Gwadur is the chief port of Central Mekran, the trade of which is conducted by Hindoo and Khojah merchants residing at Gwadur, who have agents at all the principal stations of the adjacent country, viz. Kej, Punjgoor, Boleidi, Sami, Toomp, Kolanch, Kontadar, Kolwai and Baho.

The seasons are very variable in Mekran as regards the fall of rain, which causes great fluctuations in the trade between Gwadur and the interior ; but the principal commodities, wool and goats' hair, can always be reckoned on, and are almost entirely exported,—the native manufactures from these staples being inconsiderable. Another unfailing item is supplied by the useful bush named *Pesh* which, I believe, is a species of aloe, and which grows in abundance throughout the inland part of Mekran. From its leaves are manufactured bags, matting and a variety of useful domestic articles, whilst the stones of its fruit, which are imported in quantities to Muscat, whence they are sent to Mecca and made into rosaries.

The supply of the various kinds of grain and of cotton and ghee, is very variable. During plentiful seasons sufficient is grown to leave a surplus for exportation after the wants of the population are supplied. In dry years, on the contrary, scarcely any of these articles are produced, and the inhabitants are obliged to resort to Gwadur for their supply, when the merchants will have foreseen and provided for the demand.

The following are the commodities,—the produce of the interior brought to Gwadur for consumption there and for exportation :—

Wool.	Wheat.	Pesh Stones.	
Goats' hair.	Barley.	Pesh Leaves.	
Cotton.	Jowari.	Matting.	
Ghee.	Moong.	Mat Bags.	
Hides.	Salt.	Fresh Dates.	
Dry Dates.	Pesh Leaves.	Rice.	
Fresh Dates.	Matting.		
Rice.	Mat Bags.		
	Ghee, maunds 1,000	Rs. 28,000	
	Dates, bags 5,000	10,000	
	Grains	10,000	
	Salt	500	
	Fresh Dates and other Fruit	1,000	
	Woollen Bags, Medicine, &c	500	
	Total Rs..	50,000	

The above are the commodities contributed by the interior of Mekran to the commerce of Gwadur, and are brought in by Kafilas, the goods having been previously collected at the different depots by the agents alluded to.

The fish trade of Gwadur surpasses the other branches in value. Both the quality and quantity of the fish caught on this coast, are such as to render the fisheries famous. The greater part of the fish is prepared in its different forms for the Indian market, but a large quantity is consumed on the spot and carried into the interior. Shark fins, which are prohibit the exportation of slaves from any one part of Africa to any other place in Africa or Asia or elsewhere, under our authority. We whose names and seals are set to this Agreement, therefore in the sight of God and of men, solemnly proclaim our intention to prohibit the exportation of slaves from Africa by every means in our power, we will export none ourselves, nor permit our subjects to do so ; and any vessel found carrying slaves, shall be seized and confiscated, and the slaves shall be released."

Signed this twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (4th of the month Shawal 1282), at Bunder Murceah.

SULTAN MAHMOOD YOOSOOF.

Witness to the above,
MOOSA BIN YOOSOOF OTHMAN.
SAMUNTER OTHMAN.
ADREES MAHMOOD.
W. L. MEREWETHER, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Resident, Aden.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the 16th May 1866.—*Gazette of India, May 19.*

SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT BY A PARSEE.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a case which created a good deal of interest among the Parsee community, came on for hearing. Mr. Furdoonjee Khursetjee Pavdi, a clerk in the office of the Eastern Financial Association, was summoned for assaulting his wife Dinbaee.

Mr. Jehangir was for the complainant, and Mr. Barton, barrister, appeared on behalf of the defendant

Mr. Jehangir, in opening the case, said that the charge against the defendant was that of having committed an assault on his wife, in particular day, but he must mention that that lady had been subjected to a series of innumerable assaults at her husband's hands. She had suffered much from this ill-treatment ; but after enduring so much, she found that her life was really now in danger, as she was pregnant. Feeling this, but reluctantly and to her great grief she had instituted the present proceedings for the purpose of obtaining that protection which the British Constitution extended to every woman who suffered from ill-treatment on the part of her husband. She had suffered much, but far be it from her to seek to have him punished for all the wrong he had done her. All she wanted was to have such protection as would prevent her life being placed in worse danger for the future. He (Mr. Jehangir) should mention, too, that in consequence of these quarrels, the child of the complainant was a sickly lover ; for although only ten months old, it had been taken from her by its father, the defendant. He wished to say as little as possible against the defendant, and to assure the Court that his client would not have brought the matter thus publicly forward, had she not felt herself compelled to do so from the violence she had been subjected to, and the threats against her life uttered by the defendant.

Mr. Barton—This is a charge of assault, not of using threatening language. Prove your assault.

Mr. Jehangir—I will prove it, as I have stated.

Mr. Barton—I don't believe any man would knock a woman about the way alleged, without he had cause, or provocation.

The complainant, Dinbaee, was then called and examined by Mr. Jehangir. She said she had lived in peace and harmony with the defendant for four or five months after they were married.

Mr. Jehangir—After that did a disagreement occur between you?

Mr. Barton—Stop, I object to that ; confine yourself to the assault you fix on.

Mr. Jehangir—I am going to call evidence as to the assault ; but I also wish to show that the conduct of this man towards his unfortunate wife has been uniformly bad throughout. She complains of systematic and regular misconduct throughout on his part.

In continuing her examination the complainant said—About ten months after my marriage, I was confined of a child, and went to my parents' house, as usual among Parsees. After I was confined, my husband came to my house and said I must return to his house. I said I will go home at the usual time. Five days after I had been purified I went to my husband's house, and he asked me why a frock had not been given to the child, and then assaulted me.

Did any subsequent assaults take place ?—About five or seven days afterwards, he asked me how it was I had not brought a suit of clothes for the child, from my home, and on telling him I had not got the clothes he assaulted me.

Were there other assaults on you ?—" Yes.

Did you go to Nowsaree where your parents were ?—Yes.

Did anything happen to you as you were coming home from that place to Bombay ?—Yes ; he kicked me two or three times whilst in the railway carriage.

Were there any other assaults committed on you ?—Yes, after he brought me home to Bombay he assaulted me.

Be so good as to tell me how many days ago it was the last assault took place ?—Twenty or twenty-two days ago.

Where was it ?—At defendant's house, and I told him not to beat me in that way.

How did he beat you ?—He pushed me against a cupboard and severely hurt my neck ?

Was that inside, or outside, the room ?—First of all he assaulted me outside the room : he called me into the room, locked the door, and then assaulted me in the room.

Was any one else present ?—The ayah was there.

No one else ?—My mother-in-law, but he shoved the latter away. The ayah saw the assault outside. When then trans-shipped to the fishing boats out of danger, and brought to the shore. This work continued from Saturday at 10 o'clock until Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, during which period, to the credit be it said of all concerned on board, that 479 coolies were landed without the slightest accident occurring, amongst whom were some 26 sick people in a most deplorable and emaciated condition."

The conduct of the captain is referred to elsewhere in terms of high praise. The Surgeon of the vessel, Dr. Carroll, says— "So far as I have ascertained, not the slightest injury has happened to one of the coolies. This lamentable occurrence took place at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, and is attributed by the captain to the extraordinary set of the current, for which he states he made what he thought ample allowance, and consequently on the ship striking, I had all the coolies who happened to be on deck sent below, while efforts were being made to get the life-boat off. After some time spent in these exertions, it was found that she was making water fast, and all hands of saving her was abandoned. I immediately recommended the disembarkation of the coolies, commencing with the women and children. A frightful surf was rolling against the ship, and no shore-boat could come alongside. One of our boats was lost after making her first trip, and the whole day we proceeded with the life-boat, which was the only boat that could come alongside. The women and children were one by one lowered in a man's arms, who was made secure in the bight of a rope. About 4 P. M. the life-boat was swamped, and we were obliged to give up for a time. We then had rafts constructed, in case the extremity of the ship parting should arrive. On the morning of the 21st the life-boat having been repaired, we recommenced and landed the few remaining women, children, and sick. We then had the assistance of the boats of H. M. S. *Wyvern*, and the disembarkation of the men was rapidly proceeded with. By 11 A. M. every one was out of the ship. I then took a turn round every part of the ship to make sure that all the coolies were out, and then proceeded to abandon her myself. As I hope to return by the next mail to England, I shall defer further particulars until then. The coolies have been sent on to this Island and Grenada by coasters. I must bear witness of the admirable conduct and discipline of the coolies under these trying circumstances. There was no more noise and confusion throughout than if it were an ordinary muster on board. And with regard to the property, I say I never saw men act with greater devotion and skill than they did, indeed such as to reflect credit on the name of British seamen.

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The seasons are very variable in Mekran as regards the fall of rain, which causes great fluctuations in the trade between Gwadur and the interior ; but the principal commodities, wool and goats' hair, can always be reckoned on, and are almost entirely exported,—the native manufactures from these staples being inconsiderable. Another unfailing item is supplied by the useful bush named *Pesh* which, I believe, is a species of aloe, and which grows in abundance throughout the inland part of Mekran. From its leaves are manufactured bags, matting and a variety of useful domestic articles, whilst the stones of its fruit, which are imported in quantities to Muscat, whence they are sent to Mecca and made into rosaries.

The supply of the various kinds of grain and of cotton and ghee, is very variable. During plentiful seasons sufficient is grown to leave a surplus for exportation after the wants of the population are supplied. In dry years, on the contrary, scarcely any of these articles are produced, and the inhabitants are obliged to resort to Gwadur for their supply, when the merchants will have foreseen and provided for the demand.

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The fish trade of Gwadur surpasses the other branches in value. Both the quality and quantity of the fish caught on this coast, are such as to render the fisheries famous. The greater part of the fish is prepared in its different forms for the Indian market, but a large quantity is consumed on the spot and carried into the interior. Shark fins, which are brought in in abundance, are said to find their way to China, and the oil is principally kept for use on the timbers of the native craft.

In the list of imports common bline and white cotton fabrics largely predominate. Grains comes next ; but, as already stated, the quantity imported is according to the seasons. In the present estimate a dry season is supposed with respect to grains. Owing to the poverty and simple habits of the great body of the inhabitants, the quantity of other goods imported is very small.

[From a table appended there it appears that the total exports are valued at Rs. 1,83,000 ; and the imports at Rs. 11,80,000, which, with Rs. 50,000, the estimated value of produce of Mekran consumed at Gwadur, makes the total value of the trade Rs. 4,13,000.]

There are about thirty native vessels belonging to the port of Gwadur. In these, the salt-fish and other articles exported are conveyed to the west coast of India, Muscat, and the Persian Gulf, but not further. In former times American barques occasionally called and took away cargoes of wool.

Revenue.

With certain exceptions, the general principle adopted for the taxation of the trade of Gwadur is the levying of an *ad valorem* duty of four per cent. on all imports and exports. The former not being liable to further duties in Gwadur, and the latter on arrival from the interior. On one occasion an attempt was made to reverse this order of things, but so much dissatisfaction was caused that it was continued in a few months.

This rule, however, does not apply to the produce of the fisheries,—the tax on which is as follows :—One-tenth of all

service. It has required much forbearance and delicacy of management to get these insubordinate men to return to a proper sense of their duty without the employment of menace or violence. Our prestige would have been destroyed had the native Princes seen us firing at our own troops and countrymen.

Give my love to your mother and daughter.

Ever with warm affection your old friend,

C. CAMPBELL.

December 12th, 1860.

MY DEAR ——,—You will have been thinking me wanting in all kindly recollection of you.

But in truth you have not been absent from my memory, nor has the anxiety and desire been wanting to make my escape from this most disagreeable and vexing place—vexing from the worrying nature of the objections to which I have to submit, and which are in opposition to all my feelings and tastes. It is too long a story to enter into at midnight,—but as I hope to visit the ..... between the 21st or 22nd, and Christmas-day, I shall then inflict upon you a history of all my misfortune and how it has happened that I have found myself involved and compelled to accept public dinners, which I could have wished from my heart to have avoided, and which have been the reason of my detention in town to my great misery.

Believe me,

Always most affectionately your old friend,

C. CAMPBELL.

"FINANCE PAPER" AND THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

A LESSON FOR THE FUTURE.

(From the Economist, April 28.)

FACTS which have become public during the last few weeks explain a considerable number of the phenomena of the money market during the last two years or more. The lists of creditors of Mr. Savin, the contractor for Welsh railways; of Mr. Watson, another contractor; of the Contract Corporation; of Smith, Knight, and Co. (Limited), also contractors; and of some others show very clearly the sort of financial influence by which the hundreds of Railway Bills brought before the House of Parliament are suggested and sustained, and also the kind of financial devices by which the works themselves are started and carried forward.

Twenty years ago or less, when a railway was projected, on good or ill grounds does not now concern us, people of some sort were found to subscribe beforehand for the shares, and to bind themselves to pay future calls till the line was made. In other words, to some real extent the railway, to cost say a million sterling, was arranged beforehand to be made by a large number of persons out of their respective savings and overplases of floating capital. We know quite well all the delusions and iniquities of subscription contracts. But not forgetting these delinquencies, it is substantially true that until within a late period the costly public works of this country were made by virtue of a previous agreement among a large number of *bonâ fide* subscribers, each prepared, or believing he was prepared, to find his quota little or much, as the case might be. In the numerous cases where the adventure was a mistake, the loss and suffering were diffused and severe, and the unlucky contributors were often in straits and economies painful to contemplate. We are not, however, considering the moral but the economical side of the problem, and one reason why it was that the pressure of the period of excessive railway construction, from say 1845 to 1853, fell directly, as it ought to do, upon the savings of the country. The payments to the contractors were raised by calls from the shareholders, and the shareholders paid the calls by savings out of income, or by the sale of previous investments.

But this system was gradually exploded, and for the last few years has been given up altogether. A project for a railway, dock, pier, or other public work requiring a large conversion of floating capital into fixed, is now concocted by a knot of four or five persons, consisting of a solicitor, an engineer, a parliamentary agent, a contractor, and a financier. Some of the party have the command of the few thousands necessary to pay for surveys and indispensable preliminaries. They have, in most cases, the command of position enough to enable them to borrow as much money as carries them as far as the Royal assent. That once obtained, the Act becomes a lively instrument of credit. The directors issue Lloyd's bonds, debentures, stock, preference shares, and the like to the contractor, and he in his turn finds avenues in the money market where, for rates of interest and commission almost fabulous, cash is to be had on these securities. Now these securities, let it be remembered, are a pure speculation as to the future, and a speculation subject to one principal and many smaller casualties. In the first place, the line must be finished and placed in actual working before the obligations representing its cost can have any ascertained value at all. An unfinished railway or dock has no value whatever. In the second place, the line must not only be finished and actually worked, but in order to impart value to the bonds and shares there must be a positive profit surplus. The difference between securities such as these—wholly dependent on future and uncertain events to happen at distant and irregular dates, and the Bank of England note—is the whole mystery and peculiarity of the undertaking—and the class of securities which long experience has shown to be best suited to the requirements of banking and money dealing is not only marked in its character, but so wide and glaring as to prepare any prudent person to expect mischief, and mischief has certainly followed in no limited measure.

It is tolerably well ascertained that there has been in the money market for some time past a very large amount indeed of these "finance securities," to apply to them the fashionable description. What may be the exact amount it is not easy to say. We should think not less than five or six millions or more. Many of these securities have been pushed off among banks who ought to have known better than listen to the temptation of extravagant rates on the bills of persons whom they must have known were wholly engaged in contracts more or less hazardous. Of course there was the collateral security of bonds, debentures, or shares. But both the promissory note or acceptance of the borrower and the collateral security were alike beyond the range of prudent bankers or discount brokers. The Joint Stock Discount Company with its millions of bills on one side falling due day by day, and its millions of finance securities on the other falling due goodness knows when or where, is the most extreme and lamentable caricature of the folly and want of skill we are exposing.

The effect of the system has been to shift the burden of the largest part of the public works of the last few years from the savings in detail of the classes of the community and fasten it upon the merchants and others legitimately resorting to the money market for the discount of their ordinary trade bills, and for advances required for short periods to meet the nature of their business. The contractor making a railway in Wales, or Somersetshire, or elsewhere, has appeared in London, or Liverpool, or smaller places where banks are to be found, and has got his bill at four or six months discounted at twice or thrice the current rate of the time, fortifying it of course by a deposit of collateral security. When the time arrived for the bill could not be paid. It must be renewed, and renewed it has been, not once but several times. Now and then the lender has been lucky enough to get repaid out of his securities, or out of the pocket of some new party discovered and cajoled by the assiduous exertions of the well-paid and plausible emissaries of the people wanting the cash. The end of the process has been a lock-up of funds in advances which are really and truly mortgaged on unfinished public works, or on public works struggling into profitable existence.

During the last month or two it is probable that there has been some clearance of this finance paper. The borrowers upon it have been, in one way or another, enabled to offer securities to *bonâ fide* lenders at prices which had led to a real distribution among the public,—or, what is the same thing, a class of real shareholders has been found, not *before* the line was made or the calls required, but *after* both these things have been accomplished at a sacrifice about which prudence and pity alike counsel silence.

The finance companies were act up expressly to do this work of distribution, and they have not done it at all well. It is a platitude to say that a finance company like plain John or Joseph can only lend safely that which they possess securely—and they only possess securely their own capital and the deposits lent to them for long periods expiring at various dates. But the manipulation of this real, but of course limited, fund was unsound, was not exempt from temptation which beset them on all sides. They resorted to credit; they traded upon the facilities of the market; and when the market ceased to be facile, because contractors were found to miscalculate and to fail, then the finance companies had to turn round upon their shareholders and call up in a hurry and in the midst of panic the capital which they had been foolish enough to lend to others before they had it in hand themselves.

The kernel of all the whole case is that far too large a number of persons who ought to have known better have lent immense sums of money upon securities some good and some bad, but nearly all of them utterly unsuitable to the portfolio of a dealer in money. A bill of exchange drawn against goods *bonâ fide* purchased and sold is a security representing something which the ordinary consumption of the country will carry off and pay for, and is therefore a safe and convenient instrument for circulation among bankers or bill brokers. A bill of exchange drawn in reality against an unfinished public work is a pure speculation on the possibility of that public work yielding a dividend on its bonds and shares, and finding purchasers in search for its bonds and shares, and is not therefore a proper instrument in any sense for Lombard street purposes.

Lord Redesdale has not yet suggested any legislative checks on unsound and audacious railway schemes. We believe that he will find himself mistaken. We believe, further, that all legislative attempts to save lenders from mistakes in dealing with railway companies are futile and erroneous. The lenders must inquire and judge for themselves or lose their money, always provided that fraud or misrepresentation shall be punished as in other dealings; as, for example, by rendering personally liable the directors and officers actually signing any bond or security, which on the face of it implies any material circumstance at variance with the real facts of the case. The real corrective and remedy are the seasons of disagreeable experience such as the last three months. Depend upon it Parliament will hear much less of contractors' lines for some time to come, and by-and-by the money market will be gradually cleared of a mass of securities and "finance paper" which ought never to have been admitted into any prudent or respectable quarter. The rate of discount will then resume its former and proper function of indicating the relation between floating capital expressible only in terms of money on the one hand, and floating capital represented by merchantable bills and securities on the other.

THE bodies of 800 poor fellows, stripped nearly naked, were gathered in huge mounds around the pit and tumbled neck and heels into it; the dull "thud" of corpse falling on corpse coming up from the depths of the hole until the solid mass of human flesh reached near the surface, when a coveringof logs, chalk, and mud closed the mouth of this vast and awful tomb.—*Memoir of the Confederate War for Independence," in Blackwood's Magazine.*

PARIS.—I still pay a casual visit to the French capital, and on each succeeding occasion I feel more and more a stranger. I tell•M. le Cocher to drive me to the Hotel de Roebif d'Angleterre, in the Rue St. Honore, and I am politely informed that it is *en etat delemolition*. To the Teutonic Vaterland in an adjacent street; it is in the same condition; to the Grand Hotel de Clunisiere, et Petite Poisi, round the corner, idem; until, in despair, I tell John to go where he thinks fit, and I am finally deposited at an enormous establishment, where I pay six francs per diem for my bedroom, and eight francs for a dinner a l' Americaine, which I partake of with some two hundred other guests. My old stables in the Rue de Courcelles have been levelled with the ground; my favourite café has vanished; and when I next visit Paris I hardly expect to see a single one of my old haunts remaining. The Palais Royal, however, is still the same, and the streets in the vicinity of the Post office (more especially the Rue Coq-heron) retain their ancient odours. Cn no account would I miss my daily visit to the Post office, for it is only when in its vicinity that I can recall the Paris of former days. There, in spite of all Imperial innovations, still linger the well-remembered smells of ancient Paris. The fumes of roast chestnuts, cabbage-water, and fried potatoes hang heavy on the air, and the smell from the gutter is as foul as in the days of the Bourbon. The *trottoirs* are as narrow, the streets as ill-paved, and the houses as dingy as of yore.• Heaven grant that the Emperor be not advised to demolish this quarter likewise, and open a new street from the Place des Victoires; for if he do, there will be absolutely nothing left to remind the ex-Gamin of Paris as it was before the Second Empire.—*Recollections of a Life of Adventure. By William Stamer.*

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHOOMANANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, Esq.
BHOOMANANDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS, Esq.
JEHANGIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
} The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HOAY, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.—J. B. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta.—Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand	1s. 12d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 80,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 12 " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay 13th May 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—FRANCS 60,000,000 (£2,600,000). RESERVE FUND—FRANCS 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 80,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 do.
12 " 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 6, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOWERY, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARRUTHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Farrens & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq.(Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and Fearon & Sherrard, Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lascelles, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Cotman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Sombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	
4 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	
2 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	
1 month's do.	2s. 0¾d.	
Demand on Bank of England	2s. 0¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

F. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીયેશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 1,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUNJABHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.

Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
Exchange Broker.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860, of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FOOKAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CAPITAL, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Demand. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent. and upwards.

Any further information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£160,000.

Managers.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

{ The Bank of England.
{ The City Bank.
London Bankers.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do. do.	2s. 1d.	"
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	2s. 0¾d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances. Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission will be charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક ઓફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચીના એન્ડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

ધી બેંક ભક હીંદુસ્થાન, ચાઇના, એન્ડ જાપાન (લીમીટેડ)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £2,000,000 HAS BEEN CALLED UP.

Called up	£2,000,000
Paid up	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP HOPE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEITCH, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACGREGOR, Esq., M.C.S.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominld.
James Mackintosh, Esq., of the Manche, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Maconie, Esq., W.S., 30, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1858.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on The *Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase this Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant Drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 80,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 800 and not more than Rs. 800.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 80,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon at a charge of 2 per cent. On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES ISGUDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—30, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (offices in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¾d. "
on Demand 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ¼ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 5 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 " ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 " ditto, six ditto.
At 3 " ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances may be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE BANK of Bombay grants drafts on London at 6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

Do. 4 do. do. at 2s. 1d. "
Do. 3 do. do. at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. 2 do. do. at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. 1 do. do. at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) at 2s. 0¾d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances. Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission will be charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. CAPITAL, Esq.
Solicitor.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Demand. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and realizing Interest, Dividends, Annuity, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing Interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Landand Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalia Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Yebar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR, No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866

TO LET, (with immediate possession, either on a short or long lease), a large, upper storied, airy BUNGALOW at Khumbala Hill, opposite "Bee Hive," No. 166, and commanding a good view. It is lately put into thorough repair, and consists of several rooms, large compound, ample servants' quarters, and a large stabling, available for any respectable occupation, scholastic establishment, or hotel purposes. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINNS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road,